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NEW SPECIES, ETC., OF AMERICAN BIRDS.—IV.
FRINGILLIDÆ (Concluded); CORVIDÆ (Part).

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Curator of the Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum.

(By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.)

Pipilo maculatus atratus. SAN DIEGO TOWHEE.

Similar to *P. m. megalonyx* but decidedly darker, with white markings of wings and tail more restricted; adult male continuously deep black above (except for the usual white markings), even the rump being deep black, instead of more or less conspicuously grayish; adult female with throat and chest very dark clove brown or sooty black, and general color of upper parts deep clove brown.

Southern coast district of California, south of Sierra San Fernando and Sierra San Gabriel, and south into Lower California.

Type, No. 159474, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., California, Feb. 8, 1896; Joseph Grinnell.

Pipilo fuscus potosinus. BARRANCA TOWHEE.

Similar to *P. fuscus* but larger, paler, and grayer, the pileum paler and more frequently tinged with rusty brown; buff of gular area paler, with surrounding dusky triangular spots averaging smaller and not so black; color of under tail-coverts, etc., slightly paler (dull ochraceous or ochraceous-buff rather than cinnamon-tawny).

Central plateau of Mexico, from States of Puebla, Vera Cruz (western edge), Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, etc., northwestward to southern Chihuahua.

Type, No. 78106, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Guanajuato, Mexico; A. Dugès.

Aimophila rufescens sinaloa. SINALOA SPARROW.

Similar to *A. r. pallida* but back and scapulars decidedly paler and grayer, under parts more buffy (chin, throat, and malar stripe pale buffy

instead of white and sides and flanks deep buff washed with olive, instead of light buffy olive), brown postocular streak much narrower, sides of head lighter gray, and bill shorter and relatively deeper.

Western slope of Sierra Madre, State of Sinaloa, northwestern Mexico.

Type, No. 8393, California Academy of Sciences, ♂ ad., Tatemalis, Sinaloa, May 28, 1897; W. W. Price.

Cyanocorax affinis zeledoni. TALAMANCA JAY.

Similar to *C. affinis* Pelzeln, of Colombia, but decidedly brighter colored, with under parts of the body and tips of rectrices distinctly yellow (light creamy yellow) instead of white or yellowish white.

Isthmus of Panama to Costa Rica (Talamanca).

Type, No. 67972, U. S. Nat. Mus., ♂ ad., Talamanca, Costa Rica; José C. Zeledon.

Those who have recognized two geographical forms of this species have restricted the name *affinis* to this form and called the Colombian bird *Cyanocorax sclateri* Heine. The type of *C. affinis*, however, came from Bogota, and the original description gives the color of the underparts, etc., white. Furthermore, having compared birds from Bogota and Cartagena (the type locality of *C. sclateri*), I can discover no difference between them.

Cyanolyca mitrata.

This name is proposed as a substitute for *C. ornata* (*Pica ornata* Lesson, 1839), the latter name being preoccupied by *Pica ornata* Wagler, 1829, for a species of the Asiatic genus *Cissa*.

Perisoreus obscurus griseus. GRAY JAY.

Similar to *P. obscurus* but decidedly larger (except feet) and coloration much grayer; back, etc., deep mouse gray, instead of brown, remiges and rectrices between gray (No. 6) and smoke gray, instead of drab gray, and underparts grayish white instead of brownish white.

British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and northern California, east of the Coast and Cascade ranges.

Type, No. 156543, U. S. Nat. Mus. (U. S. Biol. Survey Coll. No. 5269), ♂ ad., Keechelus Lake, Kittinas Co., Washington, August 15, 1897; Dr. A. K. Fisher.

Cyanocitta stelleri azteca. AZTEC JAY.

Similar to *C. s. diademata* (= *Cyanura macrolopha* Baird¹) but neck, back, and scapulars dull blue, instead of brownish gray, crest more or less tinged with blue, and the general blue color much deeper (rump, underparts, etc., azure blue instead of pale blue or turquoise blue, the wing-coverts, secondaries, and tail dull paris blue instead of dull cobalt blue); streak on forehead more tinged with blue.

South-central Mexico, in the States of Vera Cruz (Orizaba, etc.), Puebla, Morelos, Mexico, and Michoacan.

Type, No. 35156, U. S. Nat. Mus., Mountains near Mirador, Vera Cruz, June, 1864; C. Sartorius.

The name *Cyanocitta galeata* Cabanis is a synonym of *C. s. coronata* (Swains.), Cabanis, like Sharpe, having incorrectly applied the name *coronata* to the present form.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *GEOTHYLPIS*.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

THE form of *Geothlypis trichas* inhabiting the Pacific coast region of the United States appears to be subspecifically distinguishable from that of the interior, to which it has heretofore been referred. As the type of *Geothlypis t. occidentalis* came from the Truckee River, Nevada, and thus represents the bird of the latter area, it is the purpose now to separate the Pacific race under the name

¹ The name *Cyanocitta diademata* or *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata* has been quite universally misapplied to the form of southern central Mexico, here renamed as above. The type locality of Bonaparte's *Cyanogarrulus diadematus* is Zacatecas, on the western side of the Mexican plateau; and specimens collected there by Mr. Nelson are distinctly referable to the Rocky Mountain form which Prof. Baird later named *Cyanura macrolopha*. It therefore becomes necessary to use the name *diademata*, instead of *macrolopha* for the Rocky Mountain bird, and to rename the bird to which the name *diademata* has been erroneously applied.